

Erratum

**Three New Species of *Nothacrobeles* (Nemata:
Cephalobidae) from the Mojave Desert, California**

I. T. DE LEY, P. DE LEY, J. G. BALDWIN, M. MUNDO-OCAMPO, AND S. A. NADLER

This article originally appeared in volume 31 number 4, December 1999. Due to the poor print quality of figures 1 (page 486) and 4 (page 492), they are being resupplied to you. Please replace the original pages with the following.

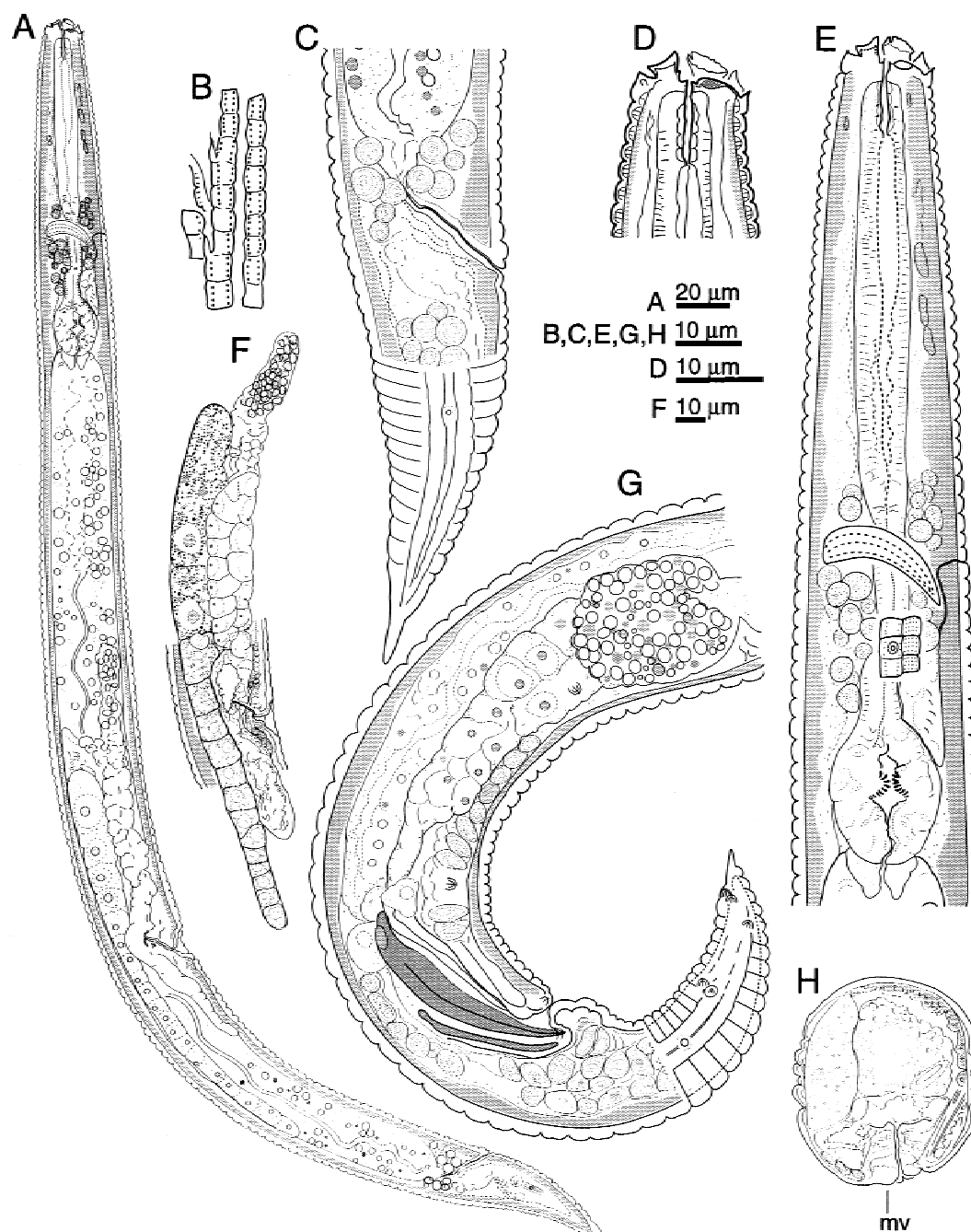


FIG. 1. Camera lucida drawings of *Nothacrobeles triniglarus* n. sp., female (A-F, H) and male (G). All are right lateral views unless otherwise indicated. A) Entire specimen. B) Irregular breaks in the dorso-sublateral wing at level posterior to basal bulb. C) Tail. D) Lip region. E) Anterior end. F) Reproductive tract. G) Tail region. H) Cross-section at vulval region showing subventral position of the vulva (mv: midventral).

curved dorsally and sometimes offset with a mucro of 5-7.5 μm (Figs. 1A,C,G).

Male: Body thinner than that of female, usually strongly curved posteriorly even

when relaxed. Lateral field with two separate alae and four incisures (Fig. 1G). Nerve ring and excretory pore in anterior part of isthmus, usually 1-2 annules apart, with deirids

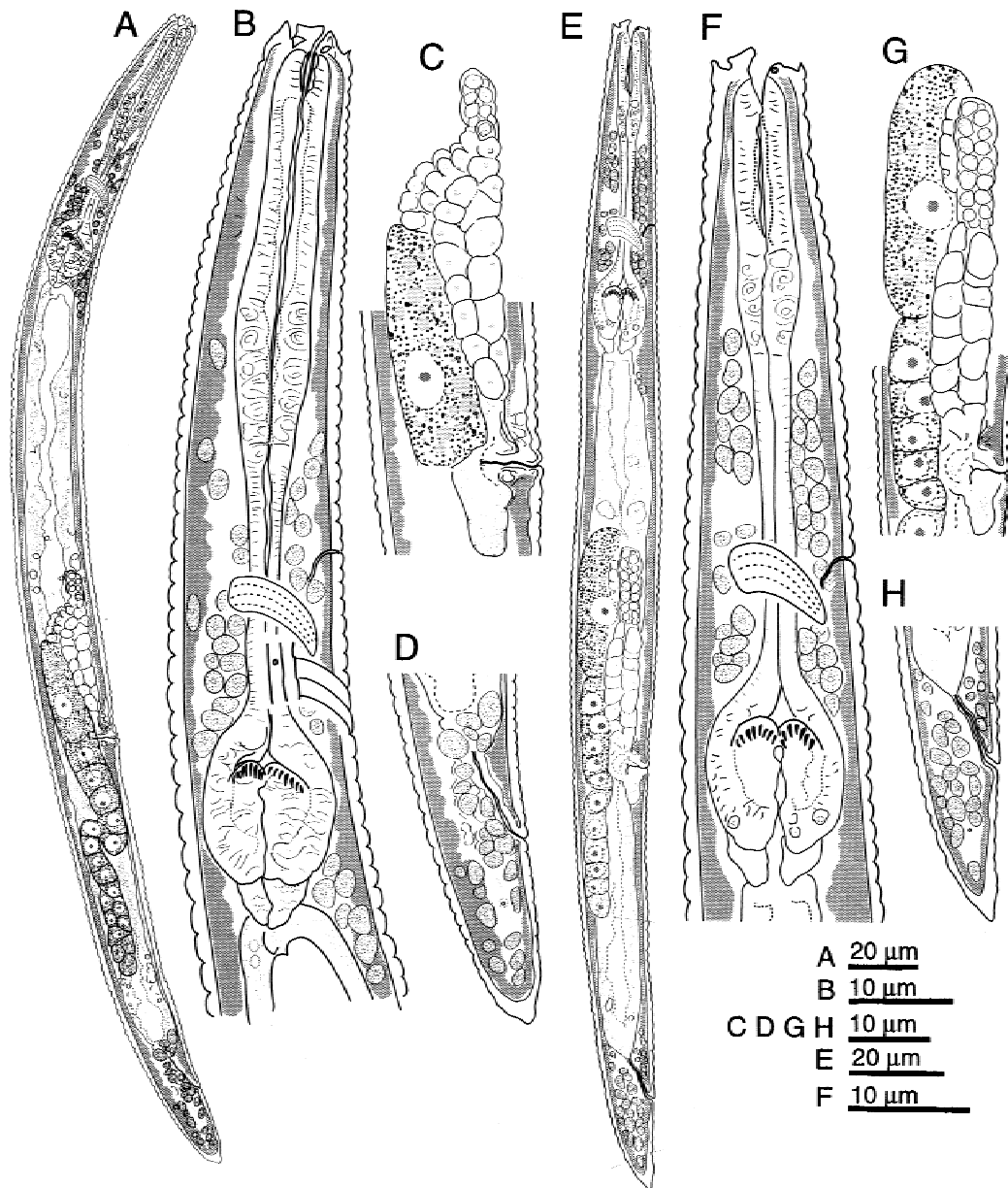


FIG. 4. Camera lucida drawings of females of *Nothacrobeles spatulatus* n. sp. (A–D) and *Nothacrobeles nanocarpus* n. sp. (E–H). A) Entire specimen. B) Anterior end. C) Reproductive tract. D) Tail. E) Entire specimen. F) Anterior end. G) Reproductive tract. H) Tail.

latus n. sp. also has guard processes that are larger than those of *N. nanocarpus* n. sp.

Type locality

Nothacrobeles spatulatus n. sp. was collected from a sample of dark soil with abundant organic matter including needles and cones at the foot of a large pinyon pine, *Pinus edu-*

lis, growing between rocks along a creek near Kissing Rocks, southwestern tip of the Sweeney Granite Mountain Desert Research Facility, California, 18 March 1998. Cultures were given the strain code designation JB060 and kept at the J. G. Baldwin laboratory, UC Riverside, and in the culture collection of P. De Ley, Department of Biology,